





## At Least 14 Reported Killed

## Troops, Frelimo Trade Fire in Mozambique

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—At least 14 persons—nine whites and five blacks—were killed and 66 injured tonight in disturbances here, hospital officials said.

The outbreak of violence, sparked

by a shooting incident between a group of off-duty Portuguese commandos and soldiers of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), was eventually stopped by a combined force of Portuguese and Frelimo troops.

After the shooting, in which three Frelimo soldiers were among those killed, blacks in the shantytowns surrounding the city burned and looted cars.

## First Serious Outbreak

But except for groups of residents discussing the situation and a crowd of whites outside the hospital, the city center was calm.

Tonight's disturbance was the first serious outbreak of violence since white extremists staged an abortive bid to seize power in Mozambique early last month to protest the installation of a Frelimo-dominated government to guide the territory to independence next year. The coup attempt sparked a wave of race rioting in which more than 100 persons were killed.

## Frelimo Flag

Witnesses said that the shooting followed an incident in which a young commando pushed an African boy wearing a shirt bearing the Frelimo flag.

The boy complained to a Frelimo soldier and, in a subsequent scuffle, the commando took away the Frelimo soldier's weapon. A little later, five uniformed commandos tried to disarm another Frelimo soldier and the shooting started.

The commandos, who are at present waiting to be returned to Portugal, were involved in several other confrontations with Frelimo soldiers during the week-end.

## Communist Appeal

LISBON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Portugal's Communist party wound up a special congress last night with a call for the left-wing officers who control the country to stay in politics after next March's elections.

Party secretary-general Alvaro Cunhal said that a way should be found to enable the Armed Forces Movement to have its members elected in the March ballot for a constituent assembly. The Armed Forces Movement, a group of officers who staged last April's coup—wields effective power in the country by occupying most of the important posts in the provisional government.

However the movement's program commits the military to retiring from political life once a constituent assembly has been elected.

## Brandt Doubts Red Rule

LISBON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that he did not believe Portugal would be ruled by the Communist party after next year's general election.

## Some in Moscow Doubt Jews Will Fill Emigration Quota

(Continued from Page 1)

become more complex and now take more time. Secondly, many people have been deterred from applying, they say, because scientists such as Mark Azbel, Alexander Lerner, Yevgeniy Levich, Alexander Voronel, Vitaly Rubin, Alexander Lunts and Viktor Polsky and engineers like Vladimir Slagov and others have been so long detained and often without employment.

But some also concede that they have received discouraging letters from friends who reached Israel and were disappointed. This, they acknowledge, has caused some would-be applicants to hesitate.

The arithmetic of the Jewish emigration has always been mysterious and elusive until people actually showed up in Vienna or elsewhere to be processed. The Soviet government has guarded with special secrecy the number of applications.

Other Groups The wording of the Jackson amendment to the administration's trade bill covers free emigration for all Soviet citizens, not just Jews, and this could have an important effect on the filling of the emigration quota.

Emigration of ethnic Germans is expected to reach roughly 6,000 this year and, according to some estimates, rise to 30,000 next year if Moscow wanted to make a gesture to West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is to visit here this month.

Armenians, Ukrainians, Lithu-

anians, Latvians and others have applied or have shown interest in emigrating.

## No Figure Given

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 21 (UPI).—President Ford said today that the Soviet Union had not promised to let 60,000 Jews and dissident citizens emigrate annually in return for special trading rights for Moscow.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen, speaking for Mr. Ford, said that the President wanted to clarify the Soviet position because it "appears to have been widely misunderstood."

Sen. Jackson had said in a letter to Mr. Kissinger he understood that the issuance of visas at the rate of 60,000 per year to Jews and dissidents would be considered minimum standards of Soviet compliance with terms of the agreement.

But Mr. Nessen said today that Mr. Ford wanted to emphasize that Mr. Kissinger used no number in his letter to Sen. Jackson.

## Contained in Letter

"All the assurances we have received from the Soviet Union are contained in the letter from the secretary of state to Sen. Jackson," Mr. Nessen said. "This letter, as I am sure you have already noted, does not contain specific numbers."

"Rather, it sets forth the principles to be applied in handling applications and visas of those wishing to emigrate."

In Washington, a Jackson spokesman said that Mr. Ford's clarification in no way detracts from the agreement or the guidelines that will be applied for granting trade concessions to the Russians. "The clarification is all right with us," he said.

"What the Soviets agreed to was to allow the number of visas to rise in accordance with the number of applicants," the spokesman said. "We think that will be more than 60,000 per year. But the Russians have always refused to set any figure on grounds that the number of applicants might decline."

Thailand Elections BANGKOK, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Thailand will hold general elections between Jan. 28 and 30 next year instead of the originally proposed date of Feb. 1. Radio Thailand announced today.



FARM TALKS—French Minister of Agriculture Christian Bonnet (center) and his Dutch counterpart Petrus Lardinois (right) at EEC meeting yesterday in Luxembourg.

## Talks Steeped in 'Sauce Lafayette'

## U.S., French Aides Diverge Over Past and Present Ties

By James Goldborough

NICH, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Three of the four former Gaullist foreign ministers, a member of the present government and U.S. officials met here over the weekend for an unusual discussion of past and present Franco-American relations. There was little agreement.

When the government heard that Maurice Couve de Murville, Maurice Schumann and Michel Jobert planned to address the Association France-States-Units at its congress here, it sent Bernard Destremau, the deputy foreign minister, to present its views on Franco-American relations.

Mr. Jobert, who had heard several of the orators speak of the historical ties linking the two countries, denounced "a sauce Lafayette" being poured over Franco-American relations. Mr. Jobert said that conflicts were inevitable between countries with such different economic interests. He admitted, however, that the conflict was especially acute during his period as foreign minister in the last government, that of President Georges Pompidou, in 1973-1974.

## Opposed to Unity

Mr. Jobert said that a difference in size and power contributed to the Franco-American difficulties and made European unity essential. He accused Washington of now being opposed to European unity.

Mr. Schumann, foreign minister from 1959 to 1973, also denounced sentimentality in Franco-American relations. He said that whatever the Atlantic conflict, France would remain an ally and belonged "irrevocably to the Western world." He criticized Washington for withholding its cooperation in some areas such as the supply of enriched uranium to Europe.

Mr. Couve de Murville, De Gaulle's only foreign minister except for a brief tenure in 1968 when Michel Debré took over, said that Franco-American relations were those of the larger who seeks to dominate, and the smaller, who fights for his freedom of action.

Mr. Couve de Murville said that there was any such thing as an Atlantic community and said that what existed was but a group of friendly states, which happened to face the Atlantic.

Mr. Destremau, a member of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican party, was the only one to mix some "sauce Lafayette" into his political remarks. He gave the roll call of French heroes in the American Revolution (including Admiral Jean-Baptiste d'Estaing, whom the President claims as an ancestor) and American heroes in France, including Barthelemy, Eisenhower and George Marshall.

Without directly criticizing the policies of preceding governments, Mr. Destremau said, "The time of conflicts of interest and mutual testing of strength should

now belong to the past." He said that people, not governments, made real relations between nations and called on associations like France-States-Units to take the initiative when governments became excessive.

He disagreed with Mr. Jobert's opinion that Washington now opposed European unity and said that the United States had no reason to resist a "strong and powerful Europe."

The chief U.S. representative at the meeting was Galen Stone, the U.S. chargé d'affaires. For Mr. Stone, the Franco-American relationship followed the lines from Noel Coward's play "Private Lives," in which the couple go through periods of arguing, fighting, tears, cheating, separation and reconciliation, followed by arguing, fighting, tears, cheating, separation and so on.

It was fine comedy, said Mr. Stone, but it was important that it stay comedy. There had been times, recently, he said, when nobody was laughing any more.

## Paris Aide Sees Arafat

(Continued from Page 1)

Saw on a 24-hour visit to Jordan, which is engaged in a struggle with the PLO over the future of the occupied Jordanian West Bank and the right to represent Palestinians at international forums.

## Arab Summit Planning

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Arab foreign ministers meet here tomorrow to prepare for an Arab summit conference opening Saturday.

All Arab heads of state have accepted invitations to attend the summit except Moammar Qaddafi of Libya, according to Moroccan officials.

During the next few days, the foreign ministers will hold a series of closed meetings at the Hilton Hotel, where the summit itself will take place. The ministers will sound out the prospects for reaching a consensus on the most explosive issues.

These are the questions of who represents the Palestinians of Jordan—King Hussein or the PLO—and the whole strategic question of whether to accept U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's policy of a gradual, piecemeal search for a negotiated settlement.

## Western Europeans, Rich and Poor, Are Tightening Belt

(Continued from Page 1)

of society in different ways. In general, Britain's rich lose more buying power, but people on small, fixed incomes have the worst struggle.

Sales of yachts and other pleasure boats fell 40 per cent this year. The Mirabelle, an expensive London restaurant, says business is off 5 per cent. Both examples indicate belt-tightening by the rich.

Rock stores everywhere in Europe say cookbooks are selling well, especially those featuring recipes for pasta, Indian and Chinese dishes—in other words, cheaper food—indicating belt-tightening by the not-so-rich.

Architects are having trouble finding work as people cut down on building new homes. Dowling Appointments, which finds work for free-lance British architects, says some are working as clerks.

## EEC Aides Support Plan On Loan Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

EEC's export of farm produce and foodstuffs to a minimum. It was accepted that the prospect of shortages in the coming months made this policy essential.

But the farm ministers quickly became involved in difficulties when they discussed regulations for a Common Market sugar policy.

Britain threatened to go ahead on a bilateral basis in its talks with Australia for immediate supplies of sugar unless the eight other member countries were able to agree to subsidize the purchase of at least 300,000 tons of sugar in the near future.

Such a bilateral deal would be against community regulations, but the issue was not resolved immediately.

## Algerian Urges Arab Oil Summit To Avoid Disaster

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (AP).—President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, calling for an Arab summit conference on energy, warned last weekend that misuse of oil resources could bring disaster to the Arab world, according to a Beirut newspaper.

The newspaper, *Al-Nahar*, quoted Mr. Boumedienne as saying that the energy situation "has created something new in the world and unless we [the Arab states] put it to proper use, it will bring disaster to us all."

He continued: "World capitalism, in the wake of its colossal prosperity at the turn of the century, is now suffering an acute crisis, resulting from energy and monetary difficulties. Capitalism, furthermore, is unable to control world markets any longer and rule prices. So it is carrying on the current uproar over Arab oil."

This was an apparent reference to recent speeches by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger calling for oil producers to lower prices or face economic catastrophe.

"I want to tell world capitalism that its methods in dealing with us are rejected totally," Mr. Boumedienne was quoted as saying. The solution, he said, requires nationalization of U.S. and other Western oil companies operating in the Arab world.

## Concorde in the U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 (UPI).—The Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner arrived today on its first appearance in California. It came from Mexico City and will remain until Wednesday.

## Survival Seen After A-War Cuts in Ozone

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## Pentagon's Analysis Appears Optimistic

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—The Defense Department estimates that an all-out nuclear war would significantly deplete the protective layer of ozone in the stratosphere but not to the point of endangering the continuance of life on earth.

According to Pentagon calculations, the amount of ozone over the temperate regions could be reduced by 50 to 75 per cent if the nuclear arsenals on both sides—but particularly the larger weapons of the Soviet Union—were unleashed.

Pentagon officials who have studied the problem point out, however, that such a reduction would have the effect of lowering the ozone content over the temperate regions to about the level that normally prevails over the tropical region.

Since the ozone in the tropical region, Pentagon officials see no reason to conclude that a substantial depletion of the ozone layer over the temperate region would have a serious adverse effect on living matter.

## Gleamier Analysis

The Pentagon analysis is considerably less optimistic in its implications than one offered recently by Dr. Fred D. Kjaer, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

In a recent speech, he maintained that there was considerable uncertainty over the effect that nuclear explosions would have in depleting the layer of ozone, which absorbs the more lethal forms of ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

While the effects might be "imperceptible," Dr. Kjaer said, there was also a possibility that critical links in the food chain would be destroyed and, thus, shatter the ecological structure that permits man to remain alive on this planet.

Depletion of the ozone layer led to destruction of the food chain globally, he would add, is a hypothetical dimension to nuclear war. While it has been acknowledged that nuclear war would lead to tens of millions of deaths, principally in the attacked nations, it has always been assumed by experts that not even all-out nuclear war between the two major powers would lead to wholesale destruction of life on earth.

## Britons in Row Over Proposal For Birth Curbs

LONDON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Britain plunged deeper into a row involving social class today as a prominent Conservative, Sir Keith Joseph, defended his suggestion that the birthrate among sections of the poor should be reduced.

Sir Keith—a leading candidate to become the new leader of the Conservative party, but with his chances now damaged—claimed he had been grossly misrepresented since making his controversial speech on Saturday.

Sir Keith said that there was a need for more birth control among "socio-economic Classes Four and Five"—the "lower skilled and unskilled" people on the scale drawn up by social researchers.

But he said in a statement today: "It is because the children to whom I was referring are born to unmarried or single-parent families, and because they are in socio-economic Classes Four and Five that the children are at risk of becoming tragedies to themselves and to society."

Socio-economic Classes Four and Five were fiercely defended today by politicians, social workers, trade union leaders and in newspaper editorials across the country.



George Papadopoulos

## Papadopoulos Charged in 1 Greek Death

ATHENS, Oct. 21 (AP).—Chief Athens prosecutor charged former dictator G. Papadopoulos and other officials with responsibility for death of at least 13 persons a student uprising against military regime last November.

The prosecutor filed it at after a monthlong inquiry which involved testimony about 300 witnesses.

His report said that the precision of the three-day (last Nov. 15-17) "most able" left 40 more persons according to reports of with it added that 1,103 persons, including 61 policemen, were killed or wounded.

The report also said that several persons were hurt authorities without being clearly recorded as dead.

Moral Responsibility Charged with moral responsibility for premeditated murder were Mr. Papadopoulos, the former colonel who took power in April 1967; Brig. Dimitrios Ioannidis, who in Nov. 1973, and headed the military police; Michael Roufogalis, of the Greek Central Intelligence Agency; the armed forces at the time; Gen. Dimitrios Thessalos; and the former of police, Nicholas Daskalakis.

Dosses of other police and officers were also charged in connection with the incident. The said that several injured "apparently" died of men at the hands of authorities. According to legal experts of the accused, if found guilty, could receive the death penalty.

The student uprising paled the downfall of Mr. Papadopoulos and led to a tail by hard-line officers, led by Ioannidis.

## Salam Abandons Quest for Cabi

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Former-designate Saeb Salam abandoned his 18-day quest for a new Lebanese government. Mr. Salam issued a brief statement saying he had told President Suleiman Franjeh he was giving up his attempt.

Mr. Salam, 69, a former minister, had been assigned to head a new government to replace that of Takiyeddin Solh's 15-month-old government. Mr. Salam and other leaders for its failure to public violence.

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## Egypt Foils Smuggling

CAIRO, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Egyptian border guards foiled an attempt to smuggle four half tons of hashish into last week, newspapers said.



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## The House Mitchell scapegoat ills of Accord Top Officials

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—An 83rd testimonial today dented the White House's attempt to solve their Watergate problems, John Mitchell admitted guilt for the Democratic National Committee's headquarters, on his fourth day on the stand at the Watergate trial that the idea of a "cover-up" was neither H.R. Haldeman's nor Mr. Mitchell's as planned.

Mr. Mitchell, a former attorney, said he was among five in the trial.

A meeting on March 17, 1972, was called at which Haldeman or Mr. Mitchell suggested that Mr. Mitchell forward and so activities prior to

Watergate burglary on June 17, 1972, to questions from prosecutor James H. Stoen, who testified that he had on March 21 that "admit his guilt" for

also heard today a House tape, in which Richard Nixon said in the afternoon, "We're going to protect if we can."

Mr. Nixon said, "I want you all to let them plead amendment, cover up, else, if it'll save it—yes. That's the whole

Monday, Mr. Mitchell's earlier made an attempt to prevent the hearing parts of the tape on the ground was present for only a meeting, it records, that Judge John Sirica, denied that motion, and to say from this: no one entered or Nixon's Executive Office while Mr. Nixon, Mitchell continued the

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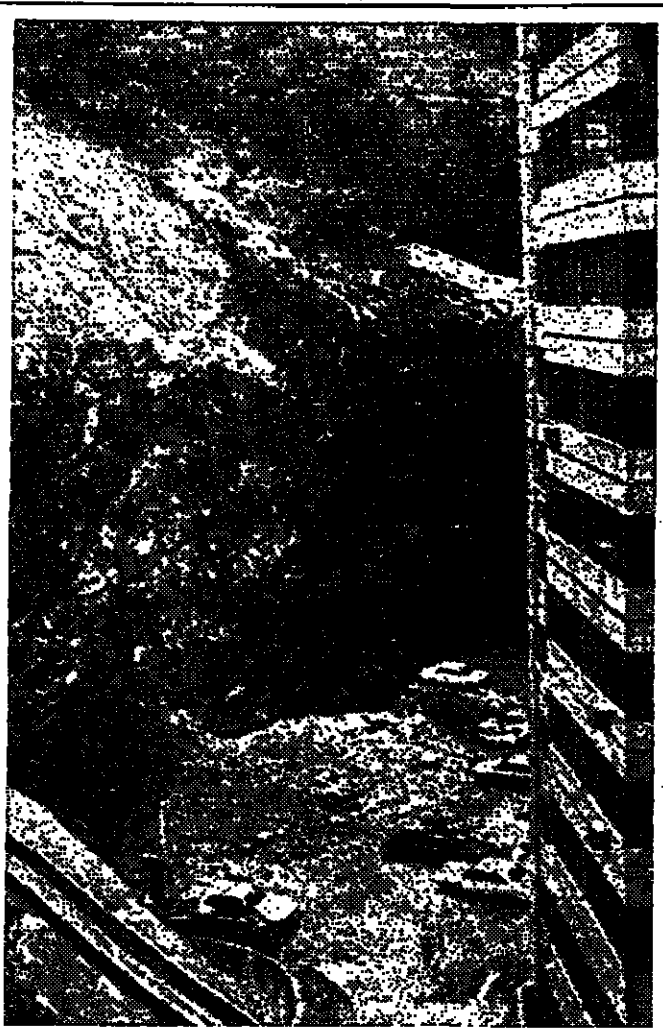
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**DANGEROUS SITUATION**—Typhoon Carmen swept through Hong Kong over the weekend, leaving, at last count, one dead and one missing. In the photo above, more than 20 cars were buried or badly damaged when tons of rock and mud slid down the hillside. Some 200 people had to leave the apartment house (right) because the foundations were damaged.

## Mad at Nixon, but Confused

## Ethnic-Group Voters Seem Ready to Rejoin Democrats

By James T. Wooten

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Oct. 21 (NYT).—In 1972, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President spawned a variety of "heritage" groups whose task was to bring a finer focus to the Republican campaign.

"There were organizations for Greeks and for Germans and for Lithuanians and for almost every foreign derivation extant in the country, and when the votes were counted that November, it had proved a most effective approach."

"It sure was round here, anyway," Walter Chapaylo recalled last week in this melting pot where two years ago Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew captured nearly every precinct in town. "It was like they owned the place."

These days, however, with the upheavals in Washington and the day-to-day uncertainties of the economy, the bloom may be fading from the local Republican rose and the "heritage" groups in this traditionally Democratic community seem to be turning toward their old political affiliation.

"All they need now is the right leader—the right man at the top," Kenneth Krenicky said, "and all of them—the Irish and the Slovaks and the Poles and the Italians—they'll all be back in the fold."

Matching Forecasts  
It was an informal and unscientific appraisal, but it matched many of the forecasts recently made by other ethnic-group representatives in the country.

## U.S. Agency Allows Hike In Air Fares

## Charters to Europe Also Will Cost More

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board today approved an average 10-percent hike in air fares over the North Atlantic and Mid-Atlantic routes between the United States and Europe.

The increases, which range from a low of 3.5 per cent to 19 per cent, are effective Nov. 1. At the same time, the board took action which will substantially boost the cost of charter flights to Europe.

The new hikes mean the cost of a round-trip economy flight between New York and London during the so-called "shoulder" season will jump from \$604 to \$628. That increase is the lowest approved by the board.

At the same time, the board approved a new advance-purchase excursion fare at about the same price as the old excursion rates. However, this fare has numerous restrictions. It requires passengers to make their reservations and pay the fare in full two months before their departure.

The hike in scheduled fares was worked out by the International Air Transport Association, a group of scheduled airlines from various countries. Virtually all airlines flying the North Atlantic belong to IATA.

The CAB's decision on charter fares will raise sharp increases in those rates as well. The board established minimum-rate guidelines which in most cases are far above the minimum rates now charged.

It means a person taking a charter flight from New York to London in the peak season in an aircraft with less than 200 seats will pay more than \$60 above the current rates. The current minimum one-way charge on that route is around \$92. The new one-way charge will be over \$140.

The hike in scheduled fares was the fourth since the fuel crisis began and, like the earlier increases, was blamed on rising fuel costs and general inflation. Earlier hikes resulted in an 18-per-cent jump in North Atlantic fares.

Blacks, Whites  
Clash Briefly at  
Boston School

BOSTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—A general meeting of ninth-graders at a small high school in South Boston erupted into racial fighting today as city schools ordered their sixth week of court-ordered integration.

It was the major disruption in a generally calm day at Boston's 200 schools. However, a boycott continued in some white neighborhoods.

The brief violence broke out shortly after classes began at the Hart-Dean School, ninth-grade annex to South Boston High School. Like other schools in the neighborhood, it had been nearly all-white until it opened Sept. 17 under a busing plan ordered by a federal judge. Police halted the fighting.

## U.S. City on Alert as Extortionist Threatens to Blast Power Lines

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 21 (AP).—Hospitals were alerted, helicopter patrols mobilized and command posts set up in case an extortionist carried out a threat to blow up power transmission lines and black out Portland.

The emergency preparations began yesterday after officials announced that they would not pay \$1 million demanded by the extortionist in a letter sent to the Bonneville Power Administration. The letter was received and disclosed Saturday.

Officials took the threat seriously because 14 transmission towers in mountain areas have been dynamited since Sept. 26—11 of them in the past week. Six of the towers were demolished. Damage was estimated at \$500,000.

After meetings of federal, state and local officials yesterday, Police Chief Bruce Baker said he believed the city was ready to cope with a blackout if it occurred.

Helicopters were dispatched to maintain surveillance of transmission towers; hospitals were told to check emergency power supplies, and generating plants were brought up to full capacity to provide extra power if needed.

BPA Administrator Don Hodel said that even if every transmission line into Portland were sabotaged, temporary wooden poles and other emergency devices could restore a minimum of service in a few days.

If the worst happened, blackouts would last 16 hours a day until towers could be repaired, he said. There are 750,000 residents in the Portland area.

The extortion letter set no deadline for officials to comply with the demand for \$1 million but asked the BPA to show that it was ready to pay by placing classified ads in three newspapers, two of them in California.

## Scholar Seeks Hiss Case Data

## Saxbe Is Said to Alter Policy Of Releasing Old Files of FBI

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Attorney General William Saxbe was described yesterday as having "reversed the spirit, if not the letter," of the policy of his predecessor, Elliot Richardson, that had authorized scholarly access to investigatory files more than 15 years old.

The existence of a letter by Mr. Saxbe upholding deletions by the FBI and refusals of major records in the case of Alger Hiss, was made known here by John Shattuck, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

He said he would "reassess" a suit started in November, 1972, for access to the files for Allen Weinstein, associate professor of American studies at Smith College.

In Northampton, Mass., Mr. Weinstein, charging that Mr. Saxbe was reversing the policy of Mr. Richardson, said: "It seems, now that Watergate is behind us, the administration can afford to be less sensitive."

Hiss, a former State Department official who will be 70 next month, was convicted in 1950 of perjury for denying that he gave department documents in the 1930s to Whittaker Chambers, a Soviet spy courier. Hiss still maintains his innocence of the charge.

Mr. Weinstein, 37, has been working on a book on the case, hoping for its publication in mid-1975. He said he had "no line" and was trying to study the case "from scratch" through interviews and records, in as "fair and balanced" a way as he could.

Last November, the Justice Department unsuccessfully sought to dismiss his suit as "moot," asserting that Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI, had agreed to make papers on Hiss available. Mr. Weinstein said the department since then had let him

## CIA Reportedly Sought Aid For Anti-Allende Far-Right

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency sought to finance an extreme right-wing opposition group in Chile six weeks before the overthrow of President Salvador Allende in September, 1973, highly reliable sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the first word of the CIA's attempt to become involved with the extremist group became known two weeks ago when a close aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger leaked documents in an effort to discredit a former high Nixon administration intelligence official who was known to be privately critical of Mr. Kissinger's role in Chile.

The documents, although intended to show that there was a consensus inside the administration over the clandestine CIA operations in Chile, have, instead, raised new questions about the extent of the secret U.S. involvement in the overthrow of Allende.

The sources said that three summaries of proposals for clandestine CIA operations in Chile were leaked by Lawrence Eagleburger, Mr. Kissinger's executive assistant, at a briefing two weeks ago for Daniel Schorr, a CBS television newsman.

The documents had been prepared for meetings in 1970 and 1973 of the 40 Committee, the high-level intelligence board that reviews covert activities for the U.S. government.

The 1973 document showed, sources said, that as late as July 25, 1973, the CIA had recommended to the 40 Committee that \$500,000 be provided clandestinely to the National party in Chile, a conservative group that had publicly asserted a month earlier that the government of President Allende was "no longer legitimate." The party had also urged Chileans to reject—with violence if necessary—the Allende administration as "illegitimate" and "unconstitutional."

The National party was considered to represent the views of the property-owning class in Chile. In the year before the overthrow of Allende, the party was known to have many close ties to Patria y Libertad, a reactionary group in Chile that openly boasted of its direct involvement in military efforts to overthrow the Allende government.

Knowledgeable Ford administration officials have maintained, since the first published disclosures last month of the CIA operations in Chile, that the main goal of such efforts was to assist the center coalition and center liberal groups that, they alleged, were endangered by Allende's Marxist regime. The administration officials also denied any CIA involvement in the overthrow.

It could not be learned whether the 40 Committee specifically approved the proposed funds for the National party.

However, William Colby, director of the CIA, told a House Intelligence subcommittee earlier this year that \$1 million was

## Moscow Soon to Get Siberia Natural Gas

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Natural gas from Siberia will soon start flowing to Moscow

kitchens, factories and power plants the first time, according to the Soviet press.

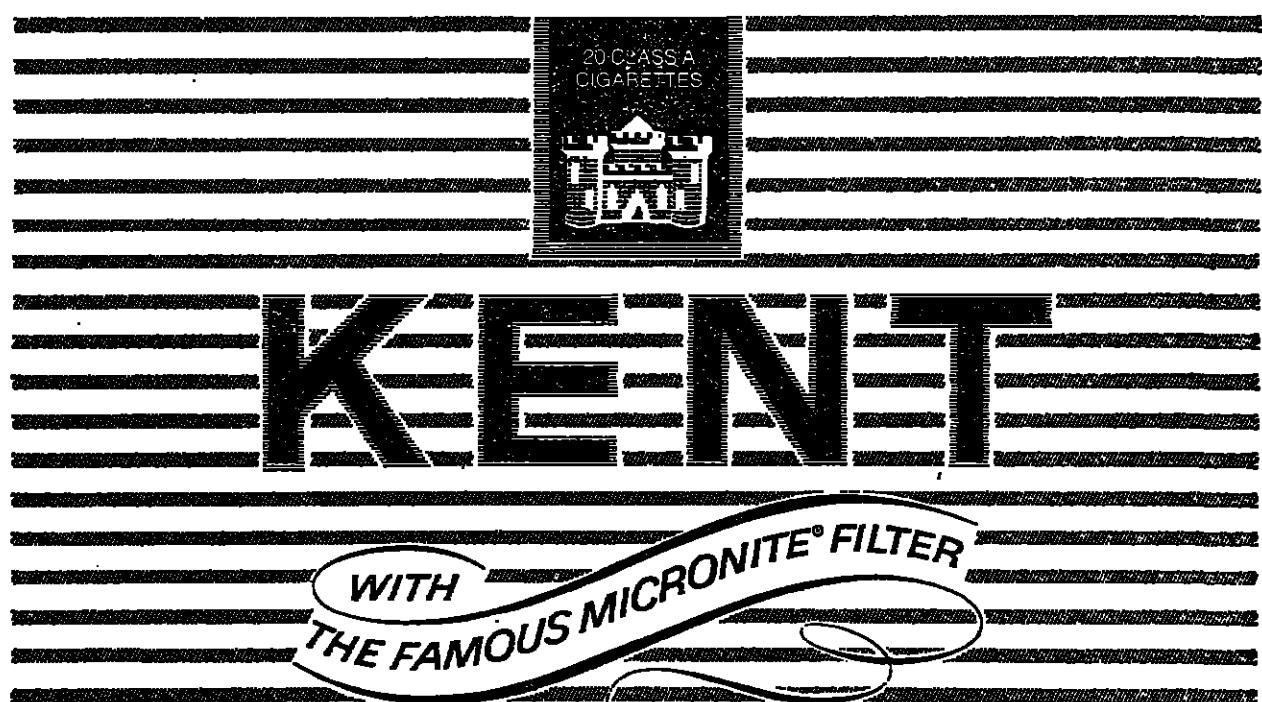
The newspaper Vechernaya Moskva said on Saturday that the 1,800-mile pipeline project had been completed in nine months and would be in operation by the Nov. 7 anniversary of the 1917 Revolution.

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## Greek Church Penalties

ATHENS, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—A total of 177 monks, priests and other church officials have been disciplined for serious moral offenses committed while former Archbishop Ieronymos was head of the Greek Orthodox Church, church sources said.



## Clouds Over the Alps

The Swiss, with great good sense, have decisively defeated a proposal that would have deported more than half a million foreigners from the Confederation over the next three years. But for a Europe that has seen a larger mixture of populations, temporary or permanent, during the past 30 years than at any time since the great migrations of the Dark Ages, the referendum could be an omen.

Switzerland is itself a notable ethnic conglomeration, with four chief languages—German, French, Italian and Romansh. It has a tradition of hospitality, which, coupled with the neutrality it has maintained since the end of the Napoleonic wars, has made it a home away from home for many, and a cosmopolitan meeting place for more. In addition, its economy is strong and stable. For nations which do not share these characteristics but do, like Switzerland, have many alien workers in their land, it is possible that the fact of the referendum, rather than its outcome, may be suggestive.

Xenophobia can often be muted in periods of prosperity, when foreign labor is needed, and can be accommodated with the kind of jobs the workers of the host country prefer not to take. Even then, there are frictions, in the clash of cultures, differences in manners and the importation of exotic diets and speech. But when an economic pinch is on, and the aliens compete with the residents for employment, tensions heighten alarmingly.

This is an old sad story in the United States, despite its official and actual welcome to immigration for so much of its history. Each ethnic wave has met some resistance at the outset, and encountered stronger barriers, legal and popular, when a time of recession brought the newcomers and the older groups into conflict over hirings and firings. This constitutes a large part of the black problem in America, with the difference that the blacks have long been on American soil, but only recently have been able to seek the upward mobility that whites in the United States regarded as the most hopeful characteristic of their society.

For Europe, if the Swiss portent spreads (it is already present in Britain), this will be something new—at least on the scale that the existing mix of peoples threatens. Will the Europeans be able to profit by the American experience—not as the anti-Asian activities in Britain used it, in justification for restrictions on aliens, but by recognizing that new ethnic groups can establish themselves within the older community?

The process can be painful for all concerned; it may never achieve a "melting pot" homogeneity, and each generation may have its own difficulties. But it can be made to work, reasonably well, and it is surely more rational, more conducive to the recognition of a common humanity, and more stimulating to a fruitful diversity in work, art and living, than mere parochialism.

## A System Worth Saving

President Ford is, despite his administrative preoccupations, campaigning vigorously for the coming election, in which the whole House of Representatives, a third of the Senate and many governorships are up for grabs. Mr. Ford is trying, of course, to help as many of his fellow-Republicans as possible in contests where their chances are, overall, rather slim; his chief argument, however, is that the two-party system itself hangs on the results.

What effect the President's intervention may have, and whether it is worth the distraction of the White House from urgent problems at home and abroad, are disputable. His own influence has been diminished, nationally, by his pardon of Richard Nixon and by widespread doubts about his policies against stagflation. But even his main goal—the salvation of a political apparatus that comprises two parties of overwhelming strength—is in question.

Mr. Ford is pointing out that should the Republicans take the beating for which Watergate has opened the prospect, the Democrats might have a "veto-proof" control of Congress; that is, the legislators could, on issues in which the members were divided along straight party lines, override his veto of every piece of legislation. This presumably would give the Democrats control of the government for at least two years.

Given the difficulties which Congress always has in creating a coherent program of legislation covering the whole of governmental policy, and the added complication of having it put into effect by an administration of different political complexion, this could present many problems for the country. But whether such a situation could

survive the next presidential election in 1976 is another matter. The resilience of the major parties has been a constant factor in a political picture that has shifted rapidly in all other respects during the past 30 years.

And this is fortunate for the United States. The two-party system has many illogicalities: regionalism creates many differences within the parties; each has varying brands of conservatism, populism and liberalism that seem to have closer affinities with their fellow ideologues across the party lines than with their opponents on the same side. The compromises on a national level are often too bland to give effectiveness to imaginative movements within the parties, and both the major parties are so big as to block off the rise of parties or sects that may reflect more accurately the trend of the times. Also, their very size can lead to corruption, whether of the Teapot Dome or the Watergate variety.

Nevertheless, the size and complexity of the United States indicates that a multi-party system would be far more damaging, far less effective, than the present arrangement, while Watergate has demonstrated (in the two years since the last national election) that there is enough elasticity in the existing agencies—constitutional, legislative, judicial and partisan—to force and to cope with the resignation of both a vice-president and a president.

Mr. Ford's efforts to save the system may not be effective; they may not be what is needed now. But his asserted purpose is a sound one. The two-party system is better for America than anything that might emerge if that system were destroyed—and at least as good as anything prevailing elsewhere.

## French Jobless Aid

Under prodding from President Giscard d'Estaing, French management and labor have initiated a plan to assure unemployed workers that they will suffer no loss in normal take-home pay for a full year.

This plan to protect the living standards of workers and their families represents the second example in less than a month of useful French pattern-setting for the industrial world in economic measures to combat the twin perils of inflation and recession. The first was the French government's imposition of a flat ceiling on national spending for oil imports.

The new French unemployment benefits are considerably more substantial than those paid under governmental programs in the United States, even if Congress goes along with the liberalizations recommended by President Ford in his last economic address. It is true that workers in many highly

unionized industries receive supplemental benefits that boost their jobless pay to something close to normal take-home, but the great bulk of American workers are obliged—when unemployed through no fault of their own—to subsist on benefits that last year averaged only 36 per cent of average weekly earnings.

The Ford plan opens the prospect of benefits for as long as a full year, but only under severely restricted circumstances. It also promises a half year of benefits for groups now outside the unemployment insurance system, such as domestics, farm workers, and public employees, but these benefits, too, would be under stringent limits. The French model of three-way cooperation by government, industry, and labor will bear study before Congress decides finally on how to buttress aid for casualties of the current economic squeeze.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 22, 1899

CAPETOWN—The Boers are devastating the whole country in the neighborhood of Kimberley and are determined to make every effort to capture Cecil Rhodes. When they have done this they say the victory will be half won. Mr. Rhodes shows no concern and is in command of a strong troop of roughriders. There is a report here that many Boers are in possession of modern firearms and ammunition.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 22, 1924

CHICAGO—Fifty Chinese were arrested and thrown into jail during the night, as the nationwide Tung war was resumed, resulting in two being killed and four wounded, after a truce lasting until 7 p.m. yesterday, pending an effort to adjust disputes. On a given signal, gunmen started operations. The police are informed that many wealthy Chinese merchants are marked out for death.



## Soviet Iceberg Is Melting

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The U.S.-Soviet agreement on the release of 60,000 Russian Jews annually is only the tip of the iceberg. In accepting the conditions of the agreement, the Kremlin has assented to terms which some of its spokesmen have repeatedly denounced as constituting unacceptable interference in Soviet internal affairs.

Whether their objections were purely tactical negotiating maneuvers, or they have been overruled, for one important section of the Soviet bureaucracy the objections were certainly not a matter of tactics. The KGB, with its vast apparatus which penetrates every sector of the Soviet state, and with its vested interest in retaining Stalinist controls over Soviet life, has put every obstacle it could in the way of free emigration. The KGB has certainly been overruled—but not the KGB alone.

Institutionally the KGB represents the interests of the most conservative groups in the party leadership. But the interest groups in Soviet society are no longer confined to the party leadership. Those who press for the freedom of artistic expression, or for the freedom of scientific inquiry, are largely outside the higher reaches of the party hierarchy, although they may have some influential supporters within it.

### Modern Art Show

The Moscow artists who insisted on their right to stage a modern art show, and were brutally beaten up by police thugs who used bulldozers to clear the paintings out of the way, represent the "liberal" wing of Soviet society. Those who gave the police its marching orders represented the conservative wing of the party apparatus, in the person of B.N. Chupin, the party secretary of the Cherepanov District of Moscow.

It is arguable, but unlikely, that Chupin gave those orders without consulting with the top party officials responsible for the ideological purity of Soviet society. What is certain, however, is that Chupin's subsequent removal from his post, after the granting of official permission to the artists to stage their modern art show, could have been decided only at the party's highest level.

This means that Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev himself must have intervened against Chupin. Yet only a few months before the same Chupin was invoking Brezhnev's authority to condemn in Kommunist, the party's leading journal, those misguided enough to want "liberalization" and "democratization." Chupin was no lightweight. The district of Moscow which he ruled contains the Soviet Union's highest concentration of scientific brainpower—60 of the country's leading scientific institutions with a total of 60,000 people on their payrolls.

### Power Monopoly

As his article made clear, he wanted to impose more rigid ideological controls on the scientists under his political supervision. He was obviously a member of the Kremlin faction which fears that to grant to scientists and artists the freedom they demand would be to undermine the party's monopoly of power. The police battle with the artists was a practical expression of the neo-Stalinist policy he was advocating in ideological terms in Kommunist.

ist. The police action attracted far larger headlines in the West than the subsequent unimpeded reopening of the show, and the dismissal of Chupin, but it is these latter actions that are the more important signs of a new trend in Moscow.

Since the death of Stalin more than 20 years ago such trends have emerged again and again, only to fade out when domestic conservatives or foreign difficulties caused the Kremlin to impose new restraints on internal freedom. Always these signals have been accompanied by attempts to reassess the role of Stalin himself. He was the symbol which Nikita Khrushchev tried to knock down in order to allow liberalization to proceed. The conservatives repeatedly sought to rehabilitate Stalin, if only partially, as the means of strengthening their own position.

### Some Signs

Now the battle has been resumed on this front, too. An article in Kommunist, the youth newspaper, criticizes a war novel which exalts Stalin's military leadership. This is how all the major debates about Stalin's political role, and his political legacy, have begun. The appearance of the article can only mean that those who want to revive the debate—with its implications for the liberalization and democratization of Soviet life—believe that the time is propitious.

These are only some of the signs which point in the same direction as the new arrangements on Jewish emigration, and which suggest that the Kremlin-White House agreement is not an isolated incident. The connection between the Jewish issue and the granting of U.S. travel and credit facilities is obvious, and the further connection with Mr. Kissinger's trip to Moscow is tenuous. When Kissinger traveled to Moscow last March, he claimed in advance that he would achieve a breakthrough. But the realities of the political situation in the Kremlin, as deduced from an analysis of the Soviet press, led this writer to expect that he ought to be preparing for his first failure in international diplomacy.

### Letters

#### Amnesty View

In reply to Eddie Fitzgerald "Amnesty Loophole" (Letter, Oct. 10), he asks the editors from a clemency discharge "is never really lost." Well, why should it be? Why should these deserters expect to come through smelling like a rose? Their odor is offensive to most Americans who would prefer they remain in whatever place they scurried for safety unless they show sincere regret and desire to repent themselves.

They cannot expect to be received back as prodigal sons when many fine boys suffered and died in their stead.

A.C. KOHL.

Juan-les-Pins, France.

#### High-Proof Fuel

A car engine that runs on alcohol (E85, Oct. 13)? So soon we'll have an OAR, and Jerry Ford will be urging us to cut down on our drinking.

AL-HIX.

The breakthrough failed to materialize.

The same kind of analysis now suggests that the political climate in the Kremlin has changed sufficiently to make his current trip a success in terms of new progress on SALT and, perhaps, arrangements for a mini-summit after President Ford's visit to Japan next month. Perhaps it is no coincidence that Mr. Brezhnev has made arrangements to visit Outer Mongolia soon after Ford visits Japan. They may meet in Vladivostok or somewhere else in the Far East.

Public agreement with that view would help Ford get the Nixon problem behind him and turn the country to other pressing issues. But the trouble is that Nixon will not play. He insists on acting the part of an honorably retired president entitled to every dollar and privilege afforded others—a man more stoned against than a man standing.

Within hours of Ford's visit to Capitol Hill, Nixon sent the White House a delightful reminder that he will not be so easy to forget. He used to get custody of all his papers and tapes, arguing that his constitutional rights as a former president were being violated and that he alone could make the necessary delicate judgments on keeping some of the contents confidential.

### The Call

Coming from anyone else, the galvanized call of that argument would be breathtaking. It is a claim that a man disgraced when evidence of criminality was found in official records should thereafter be given charge of those records.

But the argument is not so easy to laugh off in this case, because Ford gave so much away in his haste to get rid of the Nixon papers. Secretly, without consulting the special prosecutor's office as promised, he let his personal lawyers negotiate an agreement giving Nixon custody of the materials.

In the light of day that agreement was so indefensible that Ford in effect had to denounce it, saying, "those tapes will not be delivered to anybody" until the special prosecutor agreed. But as a result of the earlier legal and political blundering, there is now an extremely complicated problem to unravel.

The first necessity is to assure the availability of the tapes for the special prosecutor. That means not only keeping them in Washington, under official control, but giving the prosecutors access. They have had such difficulty in recent weeks in getting even the tapes needed for pending cases that they are prepared to subpoena the Ford White House for them—an embarrassment that Ford surely wants to avoid.

By Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski

WARSAW—The visit to the United States by Edward Giermek, First Secretary of the Communist party, has been watched with great interest here. I am certain that it has turned new attention to Poland and the character of its people.

We hear that we are too romantic, inclined toward anarchy, like to eat and drink well. We are also thought to be good soldiers. Sometimes it is said that we enjoy our talent for situation comedy.

Poland, too, is spoken of as something of a phenomenon. The country is governed by the Communist party, while the majority of Poles consider themselves Roman Catholics. A school of thought maintains it is hard to govern a Pole but that he is able to find a modus vivendi with the authorities so that he is always a winner. Others claim that Poles are people of short zeal, waxing enthusiastic and just as easily becoming disillusioned.

How do we view ourselves? Not, I hope, by wishful thinking.

### Support Gained

It is sometimes said that the Communist imposed on Poland a program of forced industrialization. There is no denying it, but it is equally true that this program gained the support of the great majority of the people. Both Communists and non-Communists were impatient. We all wanted to overcome the country's economic backwardness as speedily as possible. Inherent in this was a desire to prove to ourselves and even to the world that no vicissitudes of fate—this was shortly after the end of the most terrible of wars—were able to break us.

Economic policy that transformed us into an industrial-agricultural state has very effectively influenced Polish national character. Today the average Pole does not suffer from an inferiority complex. When he goes abroad to countries more highly developed than his own, he admires what deserves admiration but does not suffer because of this. He realizes that higher living standards are only a question of time.

My compatriots—who are, I think, fairly sharp observers—admire technological products, yet notice the paternalism which suffices by rich Western societies because of emphasis on technology and a dearth of sensible planning ideas.

While we have to undo the results of centuries-long retardation and do not have as many cars as those who live in West Germany or the United States, still we can enjoy our country's pure rivers, lakes and fine forests.

Polish-American relations are an active part in the debate. In recent years have been developing positive number of areas of cooperation and scientific exchange. There are differences in tool and social systems, countries do not find able to have fruitful contact based on mutual respect and interest.

Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, member of the Polish end editor of *Polityka*. This article for *The Times*.

## The Papers and the Public

By Anthony Lewis

POSTON—A notable element in President Ford's House testimony was the colder view he took of Richard Nixon. He played down the element of sympathy in the pardon decision. He said Nixon had left office in "shame and disgrace," and had as good as admitted his guilt in accepting the pardon.

Public agreement with that view would help Ford get the Nixon problem behind him and turn the country to other pressing issues. But the trouble is that Nixon will not play. He insists on acting the part of an honorably retired president entitled to every dollar and privilege afforded others—a man more stoned against than a man standing.

Within hours of Ford's visit to Capitol Hill, Nixon sent the White House a delightful reminder that he will not be so easy to forget. He used to get custody of all his papers and tapes, arguing that his constitutional rights as a former president were being violated and that he alone could make the necessary delicate judgments on keeping some of the contents confidential.

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Second, there is the broader public interest in disclosure of the facts of Watergate. The real test of a government is not how it handles a scandal but how it handles the disclosure of the facts. The Nixon White House has already put out a statement that it has no intention of releasing the tapes. That means, above all, making public all portions of the Nixon White House tapes that bear directly on the Watergate crimes.

The special prosecutor's immediate concerns—the physical preservation of evidence, for one—may be answered in the courts. But it is doubtful that the lawyers and judges can deal with the longer-term needs satisfactorily. That is so, in part, because the parties represented in court have particular interests to advance.

Consider the Nixon lawsuit. A main defendant is Philip Buchen, Ford's counsel. He approved the unfortunate agreement to turn the papers over to Nixon. Can he be expected to denounce it vigorously now? The Justice Department, under pressure from the Ford White House to justify delivery of the papers to Nixon, produced a thin and hasty opinion that they were his property. Can the Justice Department be expected now to argue convincingly for the public interest in those materials?

The Nelson bill cut the legal tangle by ensuring the use of the tapes prepared by federal public expense. The recognizes any proper that Nixon may have that the courts shall in any loss. Ordinarily, has full power to take for public use, subject payment of compensation.

Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, has an endorsed the Nelson's most forthright way to the problems of his of satisfy the legitimate interest in information. The mystery is House of Representatives act on the legislation. If the courts, the status quo for a more, there will still set afterwards.

The problem of a papers and tapes is a test for Ford, for Congress, for the country. How did will indicate how have recovered from that Richard Nixon so to create—that his interest was the same. The presidency.

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مسكنا في الامم



Government Report

## World Food Output Is Called Inadequate—Not Distribution

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UPI).—A government study of the world food situation predicts a serious decline in food production in rich countries and a sharp increase in poor ones.

The study, prepared by the Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has been published. It is controversial within the government.

According to several sources, the study is being postponed until after the World Food Conference, because its findings undermine the "low policy" favored by the administration.

The study says that the world could easily produce the 3 percent more grain needed to provide adequate diets for most of the world's undernourished people, but getting that grain into those people's stomachs "would be so enormously complicated as to be quite impractical."

Between 1954 and 1972, food production outstripped population growth. Analysts of the Economic Research Service concluded that this trend will continue. According to one model, which assumes a "moderate" growth for rice and grain, the world will produce 1.55 billion tons of these cereals by 1985 for a demand of 1.55 billion tons, thus achieving a small surplus.

This would be of little help to the poor countries, however, because their deficit would increase from the present 17.7 million tons to 41.6 million tons. This would make them even more dependent than they are now on the ever larger surpluses in rich countries such as the United States.

Transfer Is the Problem.

Some Western groups have suggested that one solution would be for overfed citizens of the wealthy countries to cut down on their eating. But the study says that this would "not transfer food to the malnourished." Such a step might help to lower prices for a while, but that might reduce incentives for farmers to produce as much.

Although poor countries increased food production faster than rich ones in the 1960s, high population growth meant they were unable to free themselves from hunger problems. Also, the gap "results in part" from "cheap food" policies which have dampened incentives to farmers in poor countries to produce more, the study finds.

The best hope, the study indicates, is to stimulate production abroad, increasing incomes of those farmers, providing them with more technical assistance, seeds, and research, and setting up some form of "managed" international food-reserve system.

The study expresses some reservations, however, about massive international grain reserves. The huge excess stocks in the 1960s, most of them in the United States, "undoubtedly impeded a more rapid growth of food output in developing countries by giving them a false sense of security," it says.

Prague Face-Lifting Clinic

Gets Customers From West

PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (AP).—Every day, women step into Prague's Jungmannova Street gently running their fingers over maybe a new nose or, at the very least, consulting the mirrors in their compact to admire a freshly made-up face.

They have just had treatment in Eastern Europe's only specialized cosmetic clinic, which performs plastic surgery and face-lifting. The charges are cheap compared with Western prices and American and West German women touring Europe have been the first capitalist clients.

While insisting that his institute has no statistics on how many foreigners it treats, director Zdenek Novotny figures 40 American women underwent face-lifting here last year.

"A short while ago our biggest number of clients from the West were German women from the Federal Republic," Mr. Novotny said. "Now the American girls seem to have heard about us and they're fast overtaking the Germans. We've treated several from the American Embassy here."

Cost of Wrinkles.

Mr. Novotny says his clinic's most expensive operation is the face-lifting, which entails removing all wrinkles from the face and neck, including the upper

The Malthusian theory, propounded in the 1790s by Englishman Thomas Malthus, is that population, if unchecked, will outrun the means of subsistence. The study asserts that the world is far from running out of land for cultivation, since there is twice as much land available for farming as is in use currently. They also say that they can find no definitive evidence to support the claim of some meteorologists that the world is entering a period of prolonged bad weather, or even a new "ice age."

Production Cuts.

They note that government decisions to cut production are one cause of the recent situation. Between 1968 and 1970, four major grain-producing countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, adopted policies which caused a decline in wheat acreage from over 130 million to 81 million acres.

"Had these four countries maintained the wheat area they had in 1967 and 1968, yields obtained from 1969 through 1972 would have produced over 90 million more tons of wheat," the study says.

The study asserts that the most difficult problems are not in the area of increasing food production. Instead, it indicates that the main problem is poor distribution and poor management of the food, that is available.

Production Is Easy.

The report says that the world could easily produce the 3 percent more grain needed to provide adequate diets for most of the world's undernourished people, but getting that grain into those people's stomachs "would be so enormously complicated as to be quite impractical."

Between 1954 and 1972, food production outstripped population growth. Analysts of the Economic Research Service concluded that this trend will continue. According to one model, which assumes a "moderate" growth for rice and grain, the world will produce 1.55 billion tons of these cereals by 1985 for a demand of 1.55 billion tons, thus achieving a small surplus.

This would be of little help to the poor countries, however, because their deficit would increase from the present 17.7 million tons to 41.6 million tons. This would make them even more dependent than they are now on the ever larger surpluses in rich countries such as the United States.

Transfer Is the Problem.

Some Western groups have suggested that one solution would be for overfed citizens of the wealthy countries to cut down on their eating. But the study says that this would "not transfer food to the malnourished." Such a step might help to lower prices for a while, but that might reduce incentives for farmers to produce as much.

Although poor countries increased food production faster than rich ones in the 1960s, high population growth meant they were unable to free themselves from hunger problems. Also, the gap "results in part" from "cheap food" policies which have dampened incentives to farmers in poor countries to produce more, the study finds.

The best hope, the study indicates, is to stimulate production abroad, increasing incomes of those farmers, providing them with more technical assistance, seeds, and research, and setting up some form of "managed" international food-reserve system.

The study expresses some reservations, however, about massive international grain reserves. The huge excess stocks in the 1960s, most of them in the United States, "undoubtedly impeded a more rapid growth of food output in developing countries by giving them a false sense of security," it says.

Prague Face-Lifting Clinic

Gets Customers From West

PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (AP).—Every day, women step into Prague's Jungmannova Street gently running their fingers over maybe a new nose or, at the very least, consulting the mirrors in their compact to admire a freshly made-up face.

They have just had treatment in Eastern Europe's only specialized cosmetic clinic, which performs plastic surgery and face-lifting. The charges are cheap compared with Western prices and American and West German women touring Europe have been the first capitalist clients.

While insisting that his institute has no statistics on how many foreigners it treats, director Zdenek Novotny figures 40 American women underwent face-lifting here last year.

"A short while ago our biggest number of clients from the West were German women from the Federal Republic," Mr. Novotny said. "Now the American girls seem to have heard about us and they're fast overtaking the Germans. We've treated several from the American Embassy here."

Cost of Wrinkles.

Mr. Novotny says his clinic's most expensive operation is the face-lifting, which entails removing all wrinkles from the face and neck, including the upper



Wrecked bridge near Bien Hoa that Vietnamese authorities say was blown up by explosives-laden rafts.

### In Border Village of Zarit

## Israeli Life Tense on Guerrilla War Front

By Terence Smith

ZARIT, Israel, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The powerful mercury-vapor lights switch on at sunset, casting a cold, bluish light on the barbed-wire fence that encloses this exposed village 300 yards from the Lebanese border.

Soldiers with submachine guns and walkie-talkies take up positions in the guard towers. An army jeep begins its nightly patrols of the perimeter fence. Its searchlight rakes the rocky fields on the Lebanese side.

Tension rises and mothers in Zarit check to be certain that their children are at home and that the house doors are locked. Guard dogs are posted near the border. The village is braced for another wary night.

Founded in 1967

Zarit is one of about two dozen Israeli settlements situated just south of the Lebanese border. It was founded after the 1967 war, partly to provide a new farming settlement and partly to improve security along the border.

The settlement is a Moshav, a cooperative village in which the

members own their homes and lands and pool resources in marketing their products. Its residents are mostly young Israeli couples, many with three or four children.

Zarit sits on the front line of a war between the Israeli Army and bands of Palestinian infiltrators.

It is a surrealistic battlefield—serenely peaceful during the day, but tense and deadly at night. The war intensified in recent weeks as the guerrillas stepped up their activities, perhaps in an effort to disrupt any resumption of peace talks between the Israelis and the Arabs.

One night a week ago, a group of guerrillas opened fire on an Israeli patrol as it moved along the border road just outside the village. The patrol returned the fire, supported by Israeli artillery. Brilliant flares lit up the dark sky.

A few nights later, a band of five or more guerrillas penetrated the border fence near the village. They have been at large since, despite a day-and-night search operation that includes the use of helicopters and spotter planes.

Tension at Its Height

It is at times like this—when there are guerrillas at large in the area—that tension in Zarit reaches its height.

"Life comes to a halt here when they find a car in the fence," said Lynne Maimon, a young mother of four who has lived in Zarit since August, 1967.

"Everything stops. The children aren't permitted to go to school. The men don't go into the fields. No one leaves the village without an army escort. We all just hold our breath until the army finds them."

In response to the intensified guerrilla activity, the Israeli forces

have stepped up their own actions. Reinforced patrols now operate almost daily in Lebanon, searching for guerrilla units and interrogating Lebanese villagers. Israeli artillery regularly shells suspected guerrilla hideouts on the Lebanese side.

Unnerving as it is, the people of Zarit have come to accept this limited warfare as a part of their life.

Mrs. Maimon, for instance, still goes horseback riding in the hills near the village with her husband, Avraham, although never without a weapon. Marcelle Ben-Simon has grown so accustomed to the machine-gun fire at night that it rarely awakens her anymore. Ruth Adoni's four small children now can distinguish between a mortar and a howitzer by the sound of the boom.

"The children may not understand exactly what is going on," Mrs. Adoni said, "but when they see their father take his gun up to the roof at night and watch me sitting on the floor filling extra clips, they get the idea."

The intermittent shooting and artillery exchanges have had an effect on some of the children in the village, Mrs. Adoni said.

"They were really upset last October, during the war," she said. "My 3-year-old son began stuttering badly and wetting his bed. He's over that now, but it has been tense again during the last month and I can see it having an effect on him."

## Explosive Rafts Damage Bridges Close to Saigon

SAIGON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Two bridges within 15 miles of Saigon—one of them a 28-span bridge carrying a major road and rail link—were damaged early today in new Communist strikes aimed at disrupting communications, the Saigon command said.

Both bridges were hit during the night by rafts loaded with explosives.

Two of the spans of the 2,600-foot concrete bridge just outside Bien Hoa collapsed, cutting the railroad and a main highway between the capital and Bien Hoa, 15 miles to the northeast.

On the smaller Kang Bridge, 13 miles west of here, one span was destroyed, cutting a provincial road.

In Saigon, the U.S. Embassy today denied that the Central Intelligence Agency is involved in demonstrations against President Nguyen Van Thieu and accused North Vietnam of a "crudely obvious attempt to exploit the dissent."

Siege Broken

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 21 (AP).—After three weeks of heavy fighting, government troops led by armored vehicles broke through insurgent lines and killed 300 rebels, the command said today.

Backed by aircraft and 24 armored personnel carriers, about 1,000 government soldiers linked up with Prey Krao outpost.

### Few Remain in Timbuktu Camps

## Drought-Hit Nomads in Mali Struggle to Keep Old Ways

By Henry Kamm

TIMBUKTU, Mali (NYT).—Timbuktu is the beautiful, changeless desert city of old once more, now that the drought is over and its victims have either left or died.

On the feast day that marked the end of the one-month Muslim fast of Ramadan, sumptuously robed dignitaries crowded into the colonial mansion of the regional military governor to pay their respects.

They were received by the governor, Capt. Korciay Tall, who in honor of the day had shed his paratrooper uniform and beret for an elegant white and gold robe and cap.

Later, the turbaned elders, leaning on scepterlike staffs, joined the rest of Timbuktu's male population—few married women ever go into the street except to go to the market or draw water—in an afternoon promenade on the market square of desert sand.

At dark, Araby became Africa. The town's streets of low, stark mud houses and dancing began. Men and women danced separately.

"Dancing together is an offense to the sense of shame," explained a young man, who said he himself would not be offended by it.

Camp for 10,000

All was quiet on the sprawling expanse of sunbaked sand at the edge of town. Last year, more than 10,000 nomads camped there for handouts of grain and medical attention for those who barely survived the hungry trek across the grassless pastures.

More than 200 of them had lived this far to await death from starvation, measles or cholera.

Now it looks more like a Scout camp. Neatly aligned tents shelter a few hundred nomads—old people and orphans mainly—who have no one to care for them and who have not been able to get out again to try to recreate their traditional way of life, which would depend largely on the animals they lost to the famine. No one in the camp showed signs of undernourishment.

The town has resumed its ancient ways. It is no longer inundated by once-proud Tuareg herdsmen who had lost their camels, cattle, sheep and goats and thus had been reduced to selling their swords and their wives' jewelry or to begging for money or food.

What the handful of remaining Tuareg offer for sale now are trinkets made for the tourist trade, many smuggled in from Mauritania. The only beggars

are the usual children who hold out their hands and continue smiling whether something is put in their palm or not.

Most of the Tuareg left the camp during the rainy season, which this summer brought what the name promises. Although many had lost all their animals—the average loss in this pastoral region is estimated at 85 percent—they left toward their old grazing grounds as grass began sprouting.

They took with them, Capt. Tall said, three months' supply of grain and some powdered milk and cooking oil.

Their hope is either to live off the animals that survived or to find charwomen who salvaged more of their animals and, with them, to reconstitute their herds and lives. In seven to 10 years, experts believe, the nomads reconstituted their herds after earlier droughts, to which this region is periodically prone.

"It is an experiment," Capt. Tall said. "It is bad for them to stay in the camps too long and lose the habit of work. They have to try to resume their work. But if they don't manage, we will have to see what we can do."

A number of Tuareg remain near here, living precariously from occasional government handouts and the sale of the milk of their few remaining goats.

"We have five left from 100," said a young woman sitting on a mat outside a traditional low nomad shelter in the desert sand.

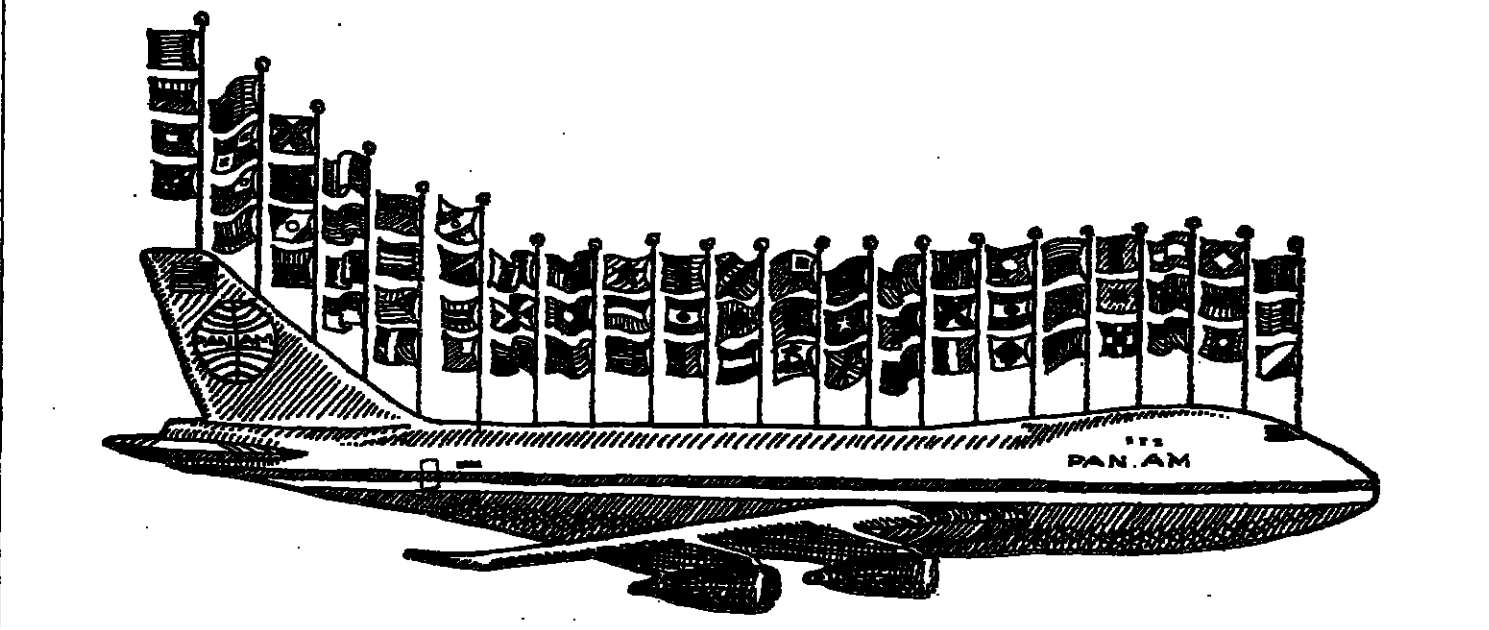
Animosity to Blacks

Those who stay around town strongly express traditional Tuareg animosity to the blacks who govern Mali. The Tuareg, a Berber, Caucasian people, traditionally lived from the milk and meat of their animals and the work of the black slaves they captured in frequent raids on sedentary villages.

Their attitude remains haughty to those of skin darker than theirs and the governing powers feel little tenderness for them. But diplomatic observers believe that the government has nonetheless fairly distributed food and other available assistance to the nomads.

Whatever the victims of the drought have done to repair their lives, foreigners are above all impressed with the ability of the sedentary and nomad populations of this semi-arid region to survive and work with what to outsiders seems less than the minimum daily requirements of everything—food, shelter or medicine.

Where does their strength come from? Capt. Tall was asked. "Underdevelopment," he replied laconically.



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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1974

Page 7

Rate  
Many  
Doubling  
Estimate  
GNP Growth

Oct. 21 (AP).—West German employment figures continue to peak at million jobs in the second half of the year, but a continuing downward trend in the economic research institute's joint report that the downward trend is virtually no growth in national product.

The report indicates that the next year's growth will be 1.5 percent, which is a low figure for the year. The report also indicates that the next year's growth will be 1.5 percent, which is a low figure for the year.

Brokers  
Tough on  
Deals

Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Brokers are striving for tighter controls, and the industry is expected to be more tightly supervised, according to a report by the financial industry.

These are trading on the London stock exchange, and the industry is expected to be more tightly supervised, according to a report by the financial industry.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mexico to Work Copper Mines

The Mexican government has announced intentions to develop abandoned copper concessions, aimed at increasing national production by 400 per cent annually by 1977. The government will take over abandoned copper mining concessions from their American owners and form a new company to begin working them.

Hoechst to Cut Work Time

Hoechst, the West German chemicals firm, plans short-time working for around 3,500 of the 7,000 workers at three synthetic yarn plants due to excessive inventories.

Fuji Photo Sees Lower Earnings

Fuji Photo Film's net profit fell around 10 per cent to 3.4 billion yen (about \$11.3 million) in the six months ended Oct. 20 from the 3.78

billion yen earned in the previous half year, managing director Tezuo Miyahara estimates. The company will pay an unchanged dividend of 3.73 yen, but will not pay a special dividend to commemorate its 40th anniversary.

Fujitsu to Purchase Yashica Plant

Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan, a maker of computers and telecommunications equipment, has agreed to purchase Yashica's Sagami plant for 1.2 billion yen (about \$4 million).

Could Drop Bid

Could Inc. has terminated plans to carry out a tender offer for 2 million shares of I-T-E Imperial at \$18 a share. I-T-E, a manufacturer of electrical equipment, said its board voted over the weekend to oppose the Gould tender offer, which was made earlier this month.

New Wage Pact Expected to Be Accepted

Output at British Ford Returns to Normal

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Production at Ford Motor of Britain returned to normal today amid growing expectations that the company's 53,000 hourly paid workers would accept the 268-million, two-year wage pact concluded over the weekend.

Company sources said they believed a "great majority" of workers were ready to accept the offer, which calls for average wage increases of 36.5 per cent in the first year and 41.4 per cent in the full life of the contract.

About 1,000 workers at Ford's Dagenham plant center unanimously backed acceptance of the wage offer today. About 1,400 craftsmen at the large Halewood plant voted last night in favor of the offer. Key votes among most workers at Halewood and the other large plant at Dagenham are expected tomorrow or later this week.

A Ford spokesman said today that the company had lost about \$42 million of production during the three-week strike last month and various disputes since then over pay. On Friday, 7,000 men were idle at Halewood because of a protest by maintenance men over the raises they would get from the new contract.

Ford's contract offer may have major repercussions. The award appears to violate the "social contract" the vaguely defined agreement between the Labor government and unions to curb wage demands in exchange for the government's enacting various programs.

"Guidelines" for the social contract say new wage agreements should not be made at less than 13-month intervals and that wage increases except in special cases should not exceed the general rate of inflation.

Ford's previous wage pact was negotiated in March and its first-year increase of 36.5 per cent was above the current 17 per cent annual rate of inflation.

A Ford spokesman said the contract contained "nothing com-

trary to the spirit of the social contract." Ford hopes its higher pay levels will lead to the recruitment of 3,000 workers it needs, a more stable industrial relations climate and with it higher production and exports.

Workers at Vauxhall Motors, a unit of General Motors Corp., are expected to demand wage increases similar to those at Ford. Vauxhall often follows the wage agreements negotiated by Ford, but there may be difficulties this time. As Britain's most profitable carmaker in recent years, Ford can probably afford pay rises

of over 20 per cent a year, but this could be more difficult for Vauxhall.

The company is the smallest of Britain's four major car companies. For the first half of 1974 it reported a loss of \$10.3 million, the worst result for any six months in the company's history. Vauxhall has operated at a loss every year since 1969 except for 1971.

Under the Ford agreement, workers will get immediate raises in basic wages of about 28 to \$10.50 a week. Classification "B" workers, the most numerous, would have basic pay of about \$50 a week.

Meanwhile, in Detroit, Ford acknowledged it is working on an extensive cost-cutting program apparently similar to one disclosed last week by Chrysler Corp.

Ford will not detail the cutbacks it is considering, but it is understood that the program is likely to include layoffs of salaried personnel as early as this week; possible scrapping or delaying of some model variations for next year and beyond; review of the company's already-lower 1975 capital spending budget, and new layoffs and production cutbacks in the company's U.S. auto-making plants over the next month or two.

Wages in U.K.  
Up 20.7 Per Cent

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).

The rise in British wages slowed slightly in the month ended Sept. 30, but the year-to-year increase continued to accelerate with basic weekly pay up a record 20.7 per cent from September 1973.

The Department of Employment said today that the index of basic weekly wages rose to 144.2 at the end of last month, up less than 0.5 per cent from Aug. 31 but more than 20 per cent above the September 1973 index of 119.5. Basic wages are rising faster than the cost of living, which rose 17.1 per cent in the 12 months ended in September as measured by the retail price index.

Chrysler Agrees  
To Supply Auto  
Parts to Iranians

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. confirmed today that the Chrysler group had reached agreement to continue as a major supplier to Iran's auto industry, where there are plans to raise the country's car output to 500,000 units a year from about 90,000 now.

Iran National, the country's largest car assembler, has had agreements with Chrysler (U.K.) to assemble cars from knockdown kits shipped from Britain. However, there were reports in February that Iran might drop Chrysler as its main supplier due to its industrial problems in Britain.

Under the new agreement, the parent U.S. firm as well as the company's French and British units will supply axles, gearboxes, engine components and other parts to Iran National.

The value of Chrysler's new agreement with Iran National has not been disclosed.

Iran produces about 60 per cent of the components for its cars, with the remainder coming from Chrysler. Although the number of cars produced is scheduled to rise, the percentage of components coming from outside the country will diminish as Iran plans eventually to make its auto industry self-sufficient.

Saudi Arabia  
Denies Rise  
In Its Oil Tax

Exxon Says Aramco  
Talks Are 'in Limbo'

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Published reports that Saudi Arabia has joined other oil-exporting countries in raising tax and royalty payments on exports by foreign oil companies were denied over the weekend by a high Saudi Arabian petroleum source.

Since July, Saudi Arabia has said it would not apply tax and royalty increases adopted by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "pending the outcome" of negotiations now under way for the acquisition of full ownership by Saudi Arabia of Arabian American Oil Co.

Saudi Arabia now owns 60 per cent of Aramco, but wants to buy the remaining 40 per cent held by four U.S. companies—Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California.

These negotiations have reportedly run into difficulties over Saudi Arabia's insistence that under full Saudi ownership Saudi Arabia will ask prevailing market prices, with no discount, for oil sold to the four U.S. partner companies.

A high Saudi source said that during the negotiations, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum, warned the companies that the tax and royalty increases would be applied retroactively to July 1 "in the event we fail to reach a new agreement."

"There is no question of Saudi Arabia having reversed its policy on the subject," he said, the Saudi Arabian source said in a statement to the Middle East Economic Survey.

No Price Decline Seen

TORONTO, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Exxon chairman J.K. Jamieson said today the world price of crude oil is not going to decline this year although he hopes to see some stability in prices.

Mr. Jamieson told newsmen prior to a scheduled address here that he could not predict when prices might stabilize because many of the problems involved are politically motivated.

Mr. Jamieson also said talks with Saudi Arabia concerning its bid for 100-per-cent control of Aramco are somewhat confusing. "The negotiations are in limbo," he was quoted as saying by AP-Dow Jones.

While the Saudis have said they intend to acquire all of Aramco, they have not said what amount or type of payment they are prepared to make to the oil companies, he said.

"We're not sure yet if they are talking about payment in dollars or oil." In any event, the oil companies are likely to stay in Saudi Arabia both to handle Aramco's production and shipping operations, he said.

Burns Calls for an Overhaul  
Of Bank Regulatory System

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP).—Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns told an audience of the nation's biggest bankers today that "several disturbing trends in modern banking" have brought individual banks to the point of "vulnerability."

Addressing the American Bankers Association (ABA) in Hawaii, Mr. Burns said that the banking system itself "remains strong and sound," but that faith in the system "now rests unduly on the fact that troubled banks can turn to a governmental lender of last resort."

Coming after what he described as "the two largest bank failures in the nation's history" during the past year, Mr. Burns' detailed examination of the banking system's problems was the most sober yet from a high official.

He sketched out a scenario in which banks, as part of the "overheating" experienced during the mid-1960s, had developed new, and in part questionable, techniques for expansion.

As a result, he said, the quality of some banks' loans had suffered, because "some carelessness crept into our banking system."

Mr. Burns bluntly called for a major overhaul of the present regulatory system, now divided among the Fed, two other federal agencies and 50 state bodies. This

system, he said, "fosters what has sometimes been called 'competition in laxity.'"

He emphasized that "only a very small number of banks can be justly described as being in trouble." But the clear implication of his remarks was that some banks might well go broke if the Fed had not made a public commitment to bail out those temporarily short of funds.

The technical phrase for a shortage of funds is a shortage of "liquidity," distinguished from a situation of insolvency. "It is important to ask why, for the first time since the Great Depression," he declared, "the availability of liquidity from the central bank has become such an essential ingredient in maintaining confidence in the commercial banking system."

The answer, he suggested, lies in the banks' drive during the past 10 years for "profits and

Fed Signals Ease in Credit Policy

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve apparently has taken another step toward easing credit conditions. An apparent signal by the Fed was flashed last Friday in the money markets, even as the more visible prime lending rate was lowered by some major banks to 11 1/4 per cent.

First National City Bank, in reducing its minimum interest charge for corporate customers to 11 1/4 from 11 3/4 per cent, took the lead in another round of prime rate cuts which was followed today by a number of other major banks. A record prime-rate level of 12 per cent existed in the commercial banking system from July 5 to Sept. 26.

Some analysts now believe that further prime rate reductions of 1/4 point a week over each of the next four weeks have been built into the delicate money-market mechanism—a development with favorable implications in the long run for both the stock and bond markets.

While most analysts kept their eyes on movements in the prime rate, a small band of Fed watchers is concentrating its attention on the federal funds rate, or overnight loans between commercial banks. This is the leading edge of all short-term rate movements and, as such, it can provide key clues to how the Fed seeks to carry out credit policy.

Prior to Friday, the acceptable range of Fed funds was regarded as 10 to 11 1/2 per cent. This compares with a rate slightly above 12 per cent in mid-August. Since then, the Fed has signaled its somewhat easier stance on credit by steadily lowering the target range for Fed funds.

"There is no question of Saudi Arabia having reversed its policy on the subject," he said, the Saudi Arabian source said in a statement to the Middle East Economic Survey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange came up against sporadic profit-taking early today, but, motivated by the trend toward lower interest rates, ended with a sizable gain.

More banks fell into line with an 11 1/4-per-cent prime interest rate—down from either 11 3/4 or 11 1/2—leading Bank of America, the nation's largest bank.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 14.94 to 699.82 after being down about four points in early trading.

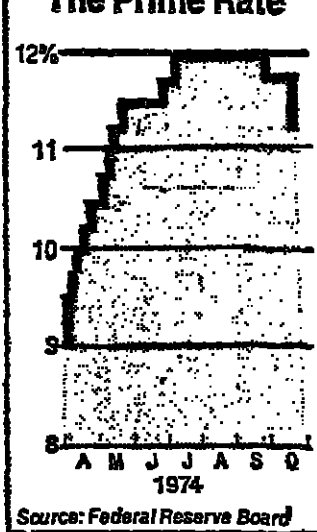
Volume totaled 14.50 million shares, compared with 15.66 million on Friday.

Du Pont gained 1 1/2 to 105 1/2 despite lower third-quarter earnings.

IBM climbed 3 1/4 to 192 1/2. Burroughs rose 7/8 to 80.

A digest of U.S. corporate earnings reports will be found on Page 11.

The Prime Rate



Source: Federal Reserve Board

Recently, when the funds rate got to around 10 1/2 per cent, the Fed tended to inject reserves into the banking system. Conversely, when the rate fell to around 10 per cent, it drained reserves. An injection of reserves automatically expands the base whereby commercial banks may create greater loan activity.

Abatement a Signal

On Friday, while the funds rate traded between 9 3/8 per cent and 10 per cent, the Fed abstained from any activity. This constituted the signal to Fed watchers that the permissible range for funds probably had been lowered to between 9 1/2 and 10 per cent.

When the Fed funds rate drops, all other money market rates follow, since it constitutes a trend

by the Fed toward easier credit. The rates on commercial paper, certificates of deposit and the prime thus tag along in the wake of Fed funds.

What, apparently encouraged the Fed to move in the direction of still easier credit—although its policy so far is not one of overt ease—was the virtually flat growth in money supply and signs of a weakening economy.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported Thursday that the nation's money supply, after showing an actual weekly drop, stood at \$380.3 billion for the week ended Oct. 9. Thus the money supply, defined as checking accounts plus cash in the hands of the public, is slightly smaller than in early June.

Bond Calendar Clogged

Analysts believe that the Fed has been willing to let Fed funds decline in rate lately because the money supply growth remains virtually static. The Fed apparently wants to see a growth in the money supply by perhaps 5 per cent or a shade more in the final three months of 1974.

Traditionally, an expansion of money supply and lower interest rates, although they may be countered by other factors, have been bullish for stock prices. The converse also works true, as evidenced by the bear market of 1973-74.

The corporate bond calendar "is now a spectacular \$3.4 billion for October and is likely to be a sizable next month," notes the investment banking firm Salomon Brothers, which sees "the financing congestion in the marketplace" as perhaps another factor that could influence the Fed to permit the funds rate to fall below 10 per cent.

Rate Easing Buys Prices on Wall Street

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IBM climbed 3 1/4 to 192 1/2. Burroughs rose 7/8 to 80.

A digest of U.S. corporate earnings reports will be found on Page 11.

Xerox gained 2 3/4 to 71 1/4. Kodak rose 4 1/2 to 74 3/8 and Exxon added 1 1/8 to 68 3/8.

Westinghouse, one of the most active issues, slipped 1/8 to 9 3/4. G. D. Searle slipped 7/8 to 15 7/8. Gen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., accused the head of the Food and Drug Administration of "misfeasance" for approving manufacture and sale of Searle's Aspartame sweetener. The FDA called the charges "needless scare tactics" and Searle said Aspartame has not been marketed yet.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.33 to 89.37.

The most active issue was Imperial Oil class A, closing unchanged at 28.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.70 to 62.40.

Corporate bond prices closed 1 1/4 point and more ahead after having shown even greater gains earlier in the session.

Government issues advanced marginally in the short end to

3 5/8 point in longer dated issues. Federal funds traded mostly around the 9 5/8-per-cent range, before easing a bit to the 9 1/2-per-cent level at which point the Fed was reported to have drawn reserves from the system. The rate later moved up to 9 3/4 per cent.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures prices rose. Soybeans gained around 10 cents a bushel, while nearby soybean oil was up 100 points. Soybean meal was about \$4 a ton lower, although the most distant September option was down \$8 a ton. Corn futures were up 5 cents a bushel and wheat gained 8 cents. Oats were up 2 1/2 cents.

Prices Up in Spain  
MADRID, Oct. 21 (AP).—Provisional figures by the national statistics institute show that the cost of living in Spain rose 1.57 per cent in September for a total of 11.77 per cent in the first nine months of the year.

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Citroën Auto Unit  
6-Month Loss Hit  
\$83.2 Million

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ).—Automobiles Citroën, wholly-owned auto-making unit of Citroën S.A., recorded a loss of \$83.2 million (about \$83.2 million) in the first half, according to a provisional statement published in today's Legal Gazette.

It gave no reason for the loss or a comparison with like year-earlier figures.

For all 1973, the company recorded net earnings of 231.9 million francs.

As previously reported, turnover of Automobiles Citroën dropped to 3.24 billion francs in the first half from 3.79 billion in the year-ago period.

Disclosure of the first-half loss is likely to give added weight to recent reports that Citroën may record operating losses of as much as 800 million francs this year.

The group's financial woes are said to be at the center of difficulties in the projected merger of Citroën with Peugeot. Negotiations are due to be completed by Nov. 1.

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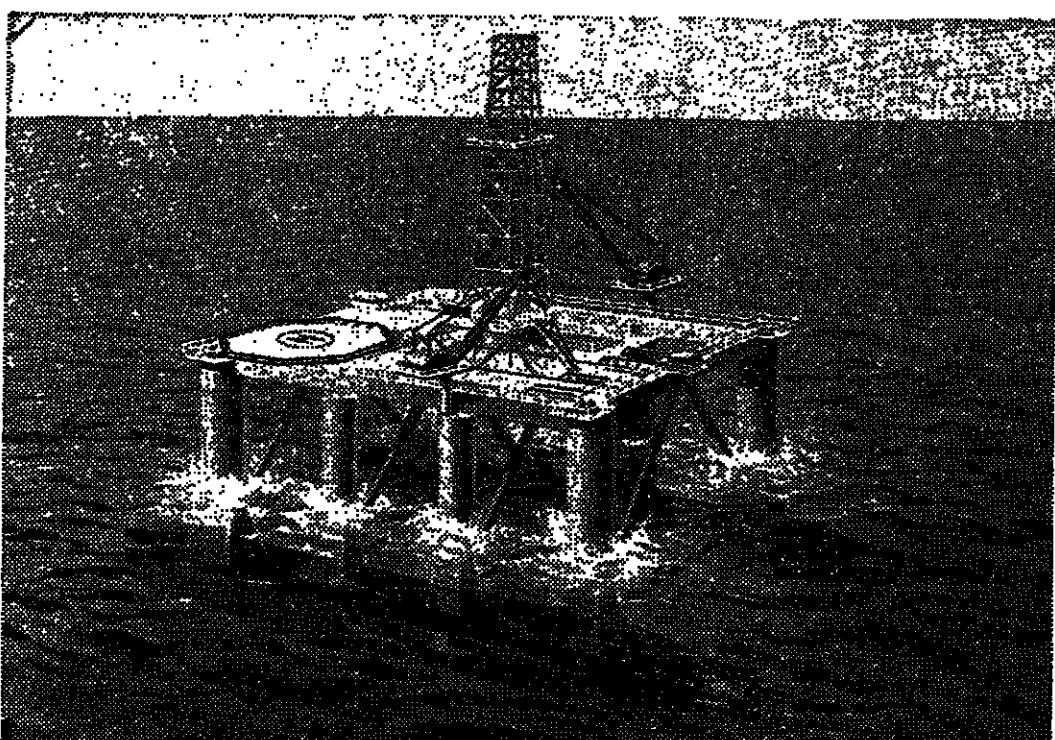


# Chemical Bank is building a platform to search for oil from the North Sea to the North Slope.

Our platform is financial. But it is as solid as the eight massive pillars on this North Sea rig.

It is one of the many \$25 million structures that Chemical Bank's worldwide project finance groups are handling to help tap the vast North Sea fields.

Chemical Bank is involved in many other major North Sea projects too. Like the Ekofisk oil field off Norway and the Noordgastransport pipeline.



## Our part in the worldwide search for energy.

Chemical Bank's Petroleum and Minerals Division in London and New York is helping to finance the worldwide search for and production of gas and oil.

We played a part in the very first financing deal for the exploration of the Alaskan North Slope. And we are financing a crude oil pipeline that spans Canada from Alberta to Ontario.

In Southern Italy, we have arranged the financing of a major petro-chemical complex.

Chemical Bank is the agent and co-manager of a syndicate of 45 international banks involved in a multimillion dollar loan to the Algerian state oil and gas concern, Sonatrach. And we are leading the group that will lease four Liquefied Natural Gas tankers to sail between Indonesia and Japan.

## Our engineers and geologists are also bankers.

Our ability to undertake such vast projects - many on a non-recourse basis - is not limited to the search for energy. But it is a good example of the kind of expertise that has made us a leader in every area of international project financing.

The banking experts at our Petroleum and Minerals Division include geologists and engineers. As scientists, they make professional judgments on the value of a project. And as bankers, they arrange innovative and imaginative financing.

If your project could use a firm financial platform, talk to your Chemical Bank representative.

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# CHEMICAL BANK

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 21, 1974

2900	Abby	Glen	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
2905	Adair		12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
1275	Acers Ltd		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
1276	Acers Ltd		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
435	Aers Ind		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
1274	Alfa Gas A	A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
200	Almex		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
200	Almex		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
90	Banister C	S	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
190	Bart		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
924	Bel Can		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
440	Black Bros		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
440	Black Bros		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
825	Bell Cor		110	110	110	110	0
220	Bell Cor		110	110	110	110	0
220	Bell Cor		110	110	110	110	0
220	Bell Cor		110	110	110	110	0
90	Brahma		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
90	Brahma		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
685	Cal Fertil		12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
1017	Cam Phone		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0
300	Cadd Auto		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
35	Cal Pow		18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
500	Campeau A	A	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
500	Campeau A	A	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
500	Campeau A	A	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
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500	Campeau A	A	4				



## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

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The fine art of good dining is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.







## In NFL Action

## Raiders Edge Bengals, 30-27

D. Oct. 21 (AP).—The Raiders edged the Cincinnati Bengals 30-27 in a battle between the two teams that was one of the most exciting in the league.

## Raiders Added to International Track

Md. Oct. 21 (Reuters).—The Raiders added to the list of teams that will compete in the 1974 World Championships in Athletics, which will be held in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 9, 10 and 11.

## Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp	Diff
AFC East						
Bengals	5	1	0	233	170	63
Broncos	5	1	0	233	170	63
Chiefs	5	1	0	233	170	63
Dolphins	5	1	0	233	170	63
Patriots	5	1	0	233	170	63
Raiders	5	1	0	233	170	63
Seahawks	5	1	0	233	170	63
Steelers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Texans	5	1	0	233	170	63
Tigers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Warriors	5	1	0	233	170	63
Wolves	5	1	0	233	170	63
XFL	5	1	0	233	170	63
Yankees	5	1	0	233	170	63
Zephyrs	5	1	0	233	170	63

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp	Diff
AFC West						
Bengals	5	1	0	233	170	63
Broncos	5	1	0	233	170	63
Chiefs	5	1	0	233	170	63
Dolphins	5	1	0	233	170	63
Patriots	5	1	0	233	170	63
Raiders	5	1	0	233	170	63
Seahawks	5	1	0	233	170	63
Steelers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Texans	5	1	0	233	170	63
Tigers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Warriors	5	1	0	233	170	63
Wolves	5	1	0	233	170	63
XFL	5	1	0	233	170	63
Yankees	5	1	0	233	170	63
Zephyrs	5	1	0	233	170	63

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp	Diff
AFC South						
Bengals	5	1	0	233	170	63
Broncos	5	1	0	233	170	63
Chiefs	5	1	0	233	170	63
Dolphins	5	1	0	233	170	63
Patriots	5	1	0	233	170	63
Raiders	5	1	0	233	170	63
Seahawks	5	1	0	233	170	63
Steelers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Texans	5	1	0	233	170	63
Tigers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Warriors	5	1	0	233	170	63
Wolves	5	1	0	233	170	63
XFL	5	1	0	233	170	63
Yankees	5	1	0	233	170	63
Zephyrs	5	1	0	233	170	63

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp	Diff
AFC North						
Bengals	5	1	0	233	170	63
Broncos	5	1	0	233	170	63
Chiefs	5	1	0	233	170	63
Dolphins	5	1	0	233	170	63
Patriots	5	1	0	233	170	63
Raiders	5	1	0	233	170	63
Seahawks	5	1	0	233	170	63
Steelers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Texans	5	1	0	233	170	63
Tigers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Warriors	5	1	0	233	170	63
Wolves	5	1	0	233	170	63
XFL	5	1	0	233	170	63
Yankees	5	1	0	233	170	63
Zephyrs	5	1	0	233	170	63

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp	Diff
AFC Central						
Bengals	5	1	0	233	170	63
Broncos	5	1	0	233	170	63
Chiefs	5	1	0	233	170	63
Dolphins	5	1	0	233	170	63
Patriots	5	1	0	233	170	63
Raiders	5	1	0	233	170	63
Seahawks	5	1	0	233	170	63
Steelers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Texans	5	1	0	233	170	63
Tigers	5	1	0	233	170	63
Warriors	5	1	0	233	170	63
Wolves	5	1	0	233	170	63
XFL	5	1	0	233	170	63
Yankees	5	1	0	233	170	63
Zephyrs	5	1	0	233	170	63

Doug Dressler scored two Cincinnati touchdowns, including the final one on a three-yard run.

Anderson threw a 10-yard scoring pass to Bob Trumpy to open the fourth period, but Blanda's third field goal, from 18 yards, returned the lead to the Raiders.

At Los Angeles, the Rams' James Harris turned a battle of inexperienced quarterbacks into a 37-14 rout of San Francisco as he passed for three touchdowns and ran for a fourth.

One of the scoring passes from the quarterback went 50 yards to Lawrence McCutcheon, another 44 yards to Harold Jackson.

Starting his first league game for the Rams—the replaced John Hadl, the league's most valuable player last season—Harris hit 12 of 15 passes for 276 yards. A former Grambling star, Harris had been with Buffalo three years before joining the Rams last season.

The 49ers went with Dennis Morrison, a left-handed starting his second game. He retired in the second quarter with rib injuries. His replacement, Joe Reed, was ineffective and rookie Tom Owen took over.

By that time, the Rams led 27-0 on Dave Edmunds' 52-yard touchdown run with a Morris interception. Harris' 50-yard pass to McCutcheon, another TD loss of 13 yards to McCutcheon and Harris' four-yard touchdown run.

Dolphins 9, Chiefs 3

At Miami, Larry Csonka rammed over from the one-yard line with 17 seconds left to get Miami past Kansas City, 9-3, after the Chiefs twice had stopped Dolphin drives inside the 10-yard line.

The victory was the 26th in a row at home for the Dolphins and gave them a 4-2 record, a game behind the Buffalo Bills and the New England Patriots in the American Conference East.

The touchdown plunge completed a 53-yard scoring drive in seven plays.

Jan Stenerud kicked a 21-yard field goal in the second period to give Kansas City a lead it held until the final seconds.

Miami's earlier score, also in the second quarter, came when cornerback Tim Poley blocked a Kansas City punt into the end zone for a safety.

The Dolphins took possession after a Kansas City punt at their own 47 with 3:05 remaining. Rookie Nat Moore took a pass from Bob Griese and ran it down the sideline 29 yards to the Chiefs' 18.

Los Angeles, Oct. 21.—Billie Jean King was not on the courts, but from the back of the sports arena you could see an outburst of raucous cheering, friends, players and people who work with the Virginia Slims tour—all needing "just one minute" stacked up like planes for take-off, their cameras, pencils, lists and faces poised for their turn.

And Madame Superstar, as fashion designer Teddy Tinling calls her, was in full command—a tycoon in white shorts and baggy T-shirt, answering and asking questions, rapid fire.

"Very positive, very positive."

"And what's the schedule?"

"Who's session at 11 and what at 11:30?"

"Have you seen Jerry?"

"You will be here Saturday? For the final?"

Her strategy was to do at least two things at once: Exercising on a chair while answering a reporter's questions, her eyeballs moving back and forth behind the owl-lens glasses, watching Chris Evert and Julie Heldman on the court.

When she laughed it was like a total release from the pressures around her, and when she stood she took in a breath that seemed to start at her feet and go through the top of her head.

A Girlish Girl

A TV newsmen moved in with his mike, the cameraman and soundman stepping in behind. Madame Superstar turned a girlish grin to the newsmen's smooth smile, and answered each question as if it were the first time she had heard it.

That evening in a white-sequined creation and the blue tennis shoes she endures, King would beat Evert's Betty Stone, 6-4, 6-3, trying to balance the flashy shots with the bread-and-butter winners, chewing herself out soundly for each "outlet" shot that lost the point but won the crowd.

But that afternoon she could barely find time to pick up her racket, let alone use it, and when her mother and grandmother appeared at the back of the arena she dashed their way to escape.

"Hi mom!"

The timing was precisely right because King's face was getting tight, and her sense of business efficiency was close to collapse.

"I start to get bitchy then," she says.

Blanche Mottn, 77, a spunky, chain-smoking woman with tiny diamond earrings and direct blue eyes like her granddaughters, and Betty Mottn, a soft-talking woman, hugged King.

"I've got to catch Sis playing while I can," her mother said. "Since Bobby Riggs, we have to run to catch her."

"Oh, I'm getting pressure from everyone," King said. "My days are just filled with fun."

Mrs. Mottn said, "Like any mother, I don't want to see her stretch herself too thin or overdo."

A year ago a reporter asked King, "What makes you, you?" she answered, "Pressure."

She seems to thrive on it, that's certain, but even so, there is a point where she says, "It gets pretty vicious." Among her

Griese, whose passing had been erratic all day, hit Howard Twilley with a seven-yard pass two plays later, and an offside penalty against the Chiefs moved the ball to the six. Two plays later, Jim Kwik ran four yards to the one to set up Csonka's scoring plunge.

Broncos 27, Chargers 7

At Denver, Broncos' running back Floyd Little, returning to form following an ankle injury, accounted for 194 yards total offense as the Broncos whipped San Diego, 27-7.

Little carried 15 times for 67 yards and a touchdown, and caught seven passes for 127 yards. The seven-year pro from Syracuse established the tone of the contest on the Broncos' opening possession. Working on Charger rookie linebacker Mike Lee, Little scored three times for 74 yards and caught three passes for 55 yards.

The 30-yard drive was capped by Charley Johnson's five-yard TD pass to tight-end Riley Odum.

In the third quarter, San Diego drove 74 yards for its only TD to cut its deficit to 17-7.

Following the ensuing kickoff, Little caught a swing pass and broke free for a 72-yard yard. Three plays later, Otis Armstrong scored from the 10-yard line.

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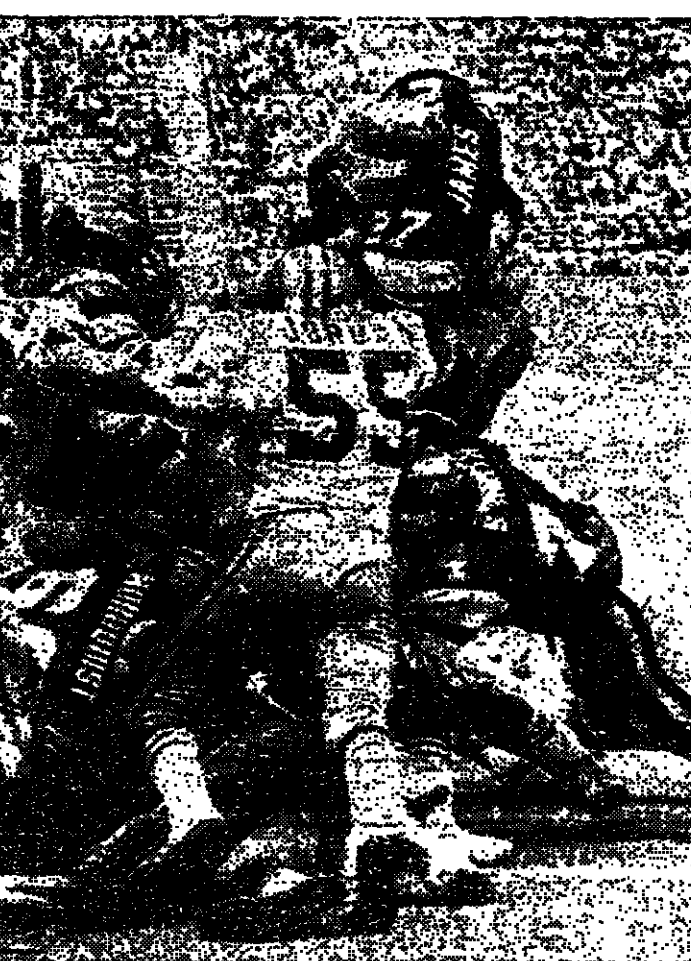
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EAGLES SCORE—Philadelphia's Po James goes over the top of the Dallas line to score. Cowboys won, 31-24.



UNCAPPED—The helmet of Miami's Larry Csonka comes loose as he is hit by Chiefs Jim Kearney and Kerry Reardon after gaining a first down. Dolphins won, 9-3.

## Billie Jean King's Machine-Gun Pace

By Cheryl Bentsen

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—Billie Jean King was not on the courts, but from the back of the sports arena you could see an outburst of raucous cheering, friends, players and people who work with the Virginia Slims tour—all needing "just one minute" stacked up like planes for take-off, their cameras, pencils, lists and faces poised for their turn.

And Madame Superstar, as fashion designer Teddy Tinling calls her, was in full command—a tycoon in white shorts and baggy T-shirt, answering and asking questions, rapid fire.

"Very positive, very positive."

"And what's the schedule?"

"Who's session at 11 and what at 11:30?"

"Have you seen Jerry?"

"You will be here Saturday? For the final?"

Her strategy was to do at least two things at once: Exercising on a chair while answering a reporter's questions, her eyeballs moving back and forth behind the owl-lens glasses, watching Chris Evert and Julie Heldman on the court.

When she laughed it was like a total release from the pressures around her, and when she stood she took in a breath that seemed to start at her feet and go through the top of her head.

A Girlish Girl

A TV newsmen moved in with his mike, the cameraman and soundman stepping in behind. Madame Superstar turned a girlish grin to the newsmen's smooth smile, and answered each question as if it were the first time she had heard it.

That evening in a white-sequined creation and the blue tennis shoes she endures, King would beat Evert's Betty Stone, 6-4, 6-3, trying to balance the flashy shots with the bread-and-butter winners, chewing herself out soundly for each "outlet" shot that lost the point but won the crowd.

But that afternoon she could barely find time to pick up her racket, let alone use it, and when her mother and grandmother appeared at the back of the arena she dashed their way to escape.

"Hi mom!"

interests: the magazine Women-Sports, a syndicated TV show in production, her just-released autobiography "Billie Jean," World Team Tennis (she is player-coach for the Philadelphia Freedoms) and the Slims circuit.

It is impossible to interview her without interruption, but each is handled with grace.

"I'm getting near the end —for good. When I quit, I know I won't be back; that is the feeling I have, and I won't come back a year later. I'm not there anymore, I know that much."

"This is what I do every day," she said, looking exasperated. When asked what she did the previous day, she closed her eyes in concentration and strained to remember where one day ended and the next began. "I have a hard time slowing down," she said. "I can get very efficient until I get so tired that I just go, that's it. And then I get bitchy."

She says that, at 30, it is time to slow down with the tennis.

"I've done pretty much everything I've wanted to do in tennis. I feel like everything I've won in the last two years is extra, a bonus . . .

"I've been past my peak for a couple years. I'm not as good as I used to be . . .

"This is a fleeting moment in your life. You make the most of it because you don't get another chance . . .

"I'm getting near the end—for good. When I quit, I know I won't be back; that is the feeling I have, and I won't come back a year later. I'm not there anymore, I know that much."

It seems impossible to think of women's tennis without King, but she says:

"My interests have changed some. Chris Evert is trying to get into what she wants to do and here I am 10 years later, and I have the same feeling in a different sort of way. I've already done what she is looking forward to doing. I'm in a different stage. I'm at the crossroads. I don't like the pressure of having to go out and practice. I like to go out and have a hit and giggle, and if I don't make it, fine; if I'm not at a certain weight, fine; if I'm not in great shape, fine."

Is the urge to win weakening?

"It is not as consistent and it is harder for me. It used to be an everyday thing with me. Now I have to work at it. Generally, I try to think of myself running down every shot. We hit certain patterns on the court, like sometimes you should hit down the court or crosscourt, geometrically speaking, and that is what makes you win. I haven't been doing that lately."

"I'm being really cute and losing points and I think I should get back to basic tennis. But I want to have more fun, artistically speaking. I would like to try to do some cute shots and not have it matter. But it does still matter, and after I hit one, I want to kick myself."

"Five years ago, I was happy to have the tour, but then to a different stage, the one we are at now. We are getting decent money now and it has to be right. The public expects a lot more and our expectations have gone up. I won't be happy until we fill the place every night. Then I'll know tennis has arrived."

If it all sounds negative, she does not mean it that way. She is a perfectionist, and always will be, and every detail is magnified in her eyes.

"I've always felt that time was running out for me. I always had a sense of urgency in my gut, even as a little kid. I didn't know why, but somehow I found this and I feel like I really never had a choice, you know, like my destiny was planned."

Then, to indicate she did not want to come on all that heavy, she laughed.

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## Olympics Get New Eligibility Rule, Political-Exploitation Danger Cited

By Bernard Kirsch

VIENNA, Oct. 21 (GHT).—The International Olympic Committee today moved halfway toward keeping up with the times by dealing with its second most important problem of the last decade—the eligibility code. It has yet to find a way of dealing with its major concern—politics ruling the world of sports.

200 students killed before 1968 Mexico O'lympics.

The theme of sports as a political tool was the major strain of IOC president Lord Killanin's speech this morning. His talk, which followed selections of Schubert and Beethoven, opened the annual congress of the Olympic's ruling organization.

The IOC is meeting to resolve a myriad of woes which pile up from year to year. Its first ruling, announced today, showed a more lenient attitude in the rules which make an athlete eligible for the Olympics. In his morning discourse, Killanin said that "the changing social climate in the world, the spread of interest in sport, to which the Olympic movement has contributed, and many other factors must lead to a fresh appreciation of the eligibility code—formerly known as the rules of amateurism."

The new rule is more realistic than its predecessor because it does not shrink from the use of money. The 64 IOC members, on the recommendation of their executive board of lords and counts and industrialists, now leave it to each national federation to decide whether its athletes should be compensated for time away from their jobs in order to train for gold medals.



